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(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,825.

號三廿月八年六十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

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THE ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

TITANIC UNDERTAKING.

Referring to the text of the resolutions passed at the "Economic Conference," recently held by the representatives of the Allied nations in Paris, the Leader of the Federal Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament (Mr. Cook) recently said: "It was splendid and dazzling even to think that 700,000,000 of humans were to join in a league of mutual protection and mutual development, caring for each other's interests and promoting each other's welfare. But the question arises of carrying out the resolutions, for, it must be remembered, they are only resolutions. As I say it, to give effect to them will be a stupendous and Titanic undertaking. One remembers the saying: 'Better in the high aim to fail than in the low aim to succeed,' and we should do better to fail in the attempt than to do nothing whatever. We propose not only practically to prohibit at least for a number of years enemy trading with the Allies, but also to bring the influence of this mighty league to organize neutral countries on a basis of economic alliance with the Allies. During the reconstruction of the Allied countries, which may occupy many years, enemy countries shall not be granted the favored nation treatment, and the Allies may fix a number of years during which goods from the Central Powers may actually be prohibited from entering Allied countries, while special conditions for a like period may be imposed upon the shipping of the countries with which we are at present at war. In brief, the Allied league is to win the war. Then, during the period of years covering the reconstruction, almost entirely to suspend all intercourse with the Central Powers, practically maintaining intact and unbroken that band of steel which has been so eloquently spoken of. We cannot believe that the Central Powers will be satisfied to take their medicine lying down. They will prepare for a further attempt upon the liberties of the world, unless indeed we succeed in enthroning in Central Europe the idea of public right as the basis of all civilized human intercourse. Our Empire will require all its strength to meet the exigencies of the future and to that end should be preached a sound patriotism that makes a nation believe in itself; that makes military service not an obligation to avoid, if possible, but a national duty. It is a mighty effort we are putting our hands to; and we shall more than ever require a sword in one hand and the trowel in the other."

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Hongkong, July 28, 1916.

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WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 9.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,000
II—Profit & Reserve Funds: £17,667,387
III—Life & Annuity Funds: £478,940
Sinking Fund Account £128,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,361,465
Life and Annuity £1,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,539
Other Receipts £478,940

£2,361,465
£1,141,593
£37,539
£478,940

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HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST:
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

THURSDAY, 24th AUGUST:
8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

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Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

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Daily at 7.30 A.M.

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Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

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Hongkong April 1, 1915.

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The Lancet, 1911.

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process,
Tanks, Domes, Ventilators, Pipes, etc. &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Drawing No. 15.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON WHARF FOOT	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLUICED ORDINATE SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	18' 0"	12'	7'	0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	87	17' 0"	11'	7'	0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	134	17'	12'	7'	0"
Takshui Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	107	17'	12'	7'	0"
Takshui Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	107	17'	12'	7'	0"
SHEK O KONG					
Creamery Milling Dock	146	18'	7'	7'	0"
ATCHEER					
Long Dock	135	18'	7'	7'	0"
Long Dock	135	18'	7'	7'	0"

R. M. DYER, M.S., M.I.M.A., Keshen Dock, Hongkong

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PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
 IS NOT ONLY A
CERTAIN CURE
 FOR
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SHOES
 FOR
CHILDREN

THE NAME
"PETER PAN"
 IS AN
 ASSURANCE
 OF
 A PERFECT FIT
 AND
 HARD WEAR.
WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

5.15 p.m.—The Falisade, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Cinematograph Entertainment at Peak Club.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, August 25:
 Noon—Auction of Boilers, Motors, Nails, Flour etc. ex. sa. "Chiyo Maru" at T.K.K. & Scott & Co's. Godowns, Kennedy Town.
 9.20 p.m.—Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., at Government House.

SATURDAY, August 26:
 9.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., at Peak Club.

TUESDAY, August 29:
 Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sporting Guns and Rifles and Sporting Ammunition at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bicycles, Typewriters, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, August 30:
 10.30 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, Glass Ware etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

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THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
 OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A destructive fire among the hemp bodegas at Tse-tan, Loyte, did damage estimated at 7,500,000, including the loss of about 7,000 bales of hemp valued at P.350,000.

An American lumberman named W. L. Whitcomb, a Filipino woman and a boy were murdered on August 9, at Labatan, near Lumacao, in the district of Zamboanga. Robbery is believed to have been the motive of the crime.

When the last mail left Japan a strike was in progress at the Yokohama Dock, but only 160 men appear to have been affected. They struck because of the action of a foreman in dismissing two of the men. They demanded that the dismissed workmen be reinstated, and that their own wages be raised by 10 per cent.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

News has been received that Lieut. Percy T. Bent, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Bent of Yokohama, was killed in action in France on July 1st. When the war broke out Mr. Bent joined the South Wales Borderers, then at Tientsin, as a private, and took part in the siege of Tsingtao. On reaching England he entered the Officers Training College at Sandhurst and on passing out obtained a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He had been less than two months in France when he was killed.

A letter from P. C. Peplow, who is on Home leave, states that he has been informed by the Crown Agents that P. C. Alchurch has been killed in battle in France. He also adds that Leigh, formerly war master at the Government Civil Hospital, is a Sergt.-Major in the R.F.A. stationed at Woolwich and that Mr. Kille, who held a similar position in Hongkong, is a Sergt. Major in the R.A.M.C. in France. The letter also mentions that P. C. Lafever has either been mentioned in despatches or has been awarded the D.C.M.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

TWENTY-SEVEN CASES ONLY AT MACAO.

The latest enquiries we have made this afternoon show the cholera epidemic to be largely a scare, for in point of fact only 27 fatal cases have occurred in Macao since the outbreak on the 7th inst.

Exhaustive enquiries and tests give every reason to suppose that the so-called epidemic will "blow over" inside a week. The cases found in Macao are presumed to have been taken there by Chinese seeking a safe refuge out of Canton. Gastric diseases in Macao are a little more than normal, and the increase is attributable to the same causes.

It is thought that as cholera had appeared in Bangkok, Japan ports, Manila, etc., that sick Chinese in Macao were bound to have caught the dread disease and the number of sick cases occurring in the Portuguese settlement have been generally regarded by the people living there as cholera. These supposed cases have been thoroughly investigated by responsible officials recently and the water supply has been carefully tested and samples taken.

"It looks as though Macao wanted to be in the fashion with a cholera epidemic when the chief ground for this was mere supposition."

From a Chinese source we learn that the trouble was caused by cutting melons in the hot weather, and on top of the feast, drinking cold water, or the Chinese substitute for lemonade. It has been found that a small glass of brandy cures the trouble very speedily, so we imagine there has been an increased demand for brandy in Macao.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The value of the total trade of the Philippine Islands, both imports and exports, during July, was P33,223,514 as compared with P32,277,372 for the same month of last year, an increase of approximately 3%.

Imports decreased from P18,804,285 to P17,010,614, while exports show an increase from P14,419,229 to P16,212,900.

ACCIDENT TO A U.S. GUNBOAT.

The U.S. gunboat Quivros was forced to return to Shanghai last week for repairs after having been rammed by a river steamer during Monday night.

The towship of the Quivros was carried away and other minor injuries were received. The gunboat was at anchor when the collision occurred.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

12.30 p.m.
 Banks 74 1/2
 Sugars 110 1/2
 Doles 125 1/2
 Wharves 82 1/2
 Ind. Indon 125 1/2
 Cement 85 1/2
 Trans 105 1/2
 Star Ferry 34 1/2
 Two 14 1/2

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

Fighting seems to have entirely ceased in the vicinity of Canton, and arrangements seem to be well in progress for the transfer of the Tutuhship. The main difficulty is the financial one. Governor-General Lung Chai Kwong, it appears, has advanced a considerable sum out of his own purse to meet military expenses, and he is asking for a sum of \$2,500,000.

We gather that there is a growing feeling in favour of the revival of the gambling monopoly as a means of meeting the financial difficulty. The news that the fan-tan monopoly at Macao has been let for five years at an enormously increased rental has revived this idea, as it is recognised that the revenue of the Macao fan-tan shops is derived almost entirely from Canton and Hongkong, and it is argued that the tax is one which would be cheerfully paid by the people of Canton, while direct taxation would probably lead to renewed trouble.

It is reported that the Peking Government has instructed Lung Chai Kwong to transfer all official documents, etc., to the new Civil Governor when he arrives at Tschun pro tem.

It is also stated that the Government has given leave to Lung Chai Kwong to take his troops to Chiuchow where he is to await further instructions.

CHINA'S PRIME MINISTER.

A Peking telegram to-day states that the House of Representatives has elected Tuan Ku Sai Prime Minister by 407 votes to 7.

THE MAGISTRACY.

BIG JEWELLERY THEFT.

PROPERTY RECOVERED IN ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Mr. Wood this morning heard with a view to committing for trial a case of conspiracy to defraud by false pretences against a man and a woman. The former is a seaman and the latter a maid-servant employed at 29 Caine Road. They are accused of conspiring by means of fraud to secure five finger-rings, four pairs of bangles, 2 wrist watches, 516 pearls, 19 buttons, a fob chain, scarf pin, pair of earrings, pearl appendage, six trinkets, all of the total value of \$4,943 and the property of Lo Pui Lin, an assistant master at Queen's College, and living at 29 Caine Road.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner defends the man. Detective-Sergt. Murphy proved tracing the stolen property to the Astor House Hotel where it was recovered.

The woman is further charged with stealing and the man with receiving.

STRANDED RUSSIANS.

The three Russians detained on a charge of vagrancy and failing to register under the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. One was discharged and the Police were asked to assist him to get a berth on board a boat. The other two were sent to the House of Detention. They were informed they would be let out for a few hours daily to look for work.

One of the defendants asked for leave to send a telegram to his brother whom he thought would send him money. On being questioned he said he had no money to pay for the cost of the cable but was willing to refund it.

Mr. Wood said defendant could make his application to the Russian Consul who would return to the Colony in a fortnight.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A

CONCUBINE.

An interesting case will come before Mr. J. R. Wood on Friday afternoon when a charge of stealing money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$6,000 against a Chinese concubine will be investigated.

The prosecutor is a Captain in the Chinese Army at Canton and he accused the woman, who is stated to have transferred her affections, of stealing \$1,000 in banknotes, gold leaf worth \$3,000, clothing valued at \$260 and jewellery making up a total of \$6,000.

Mr. Preston represents the complainant.

REFUGEES IN HONGKONG.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board gave a comprehensive statement respecting the supposed overcrowding existing in Hongkong through the huge influx of Chinese from Kwangtung owing to the present war. The impression which he felt sure was abroad in the whole Colony on the subject of the refugees, he said, seemed to him to be a little on the unnecessarily alarmist side, and he thought, perhaps, he could put the matter in its proper perspective. The history of the matter was to this effect: Before the first threatening of the present trouble in Canton—that was to say, some months ago—Hongkong had a great deal of Chinese accommodation empty. There were several reasons for this. One was that there had been, previously, a very big boom in the building of houses of the Chinese type, and the other was that there was a period of very bad trade which led many Chinese to find it cheaper and easier to go back to the country to tide over a bad time rather than continue to stay in Hongkong making very little and spending very much. Well, with the first threatening of the trouble in Canton there was a rush back to the Colony, and at that time it was estimated—and was not possible to give any very precise figure—on the best information available that the total population of Hongkong was increased by something like 70,000, more or less. At the same time the vacancies in the Colony in Chinese accommodation were by no means filled, there was still plenty of room, and more so after the refugees had time to get themselves properly distributed. The next development was when the trouble actually reached Canton and fighting was taking place in many districts around the City. The influx, of course, then began again. At its highest point, so far as one was able to judge, this further addition to the population was something in the region of 50,000, not probably more. But it had to be remembered that in both cases, the first total of 70,000 and the second total of 50,000, that the people who came here were people who could pay their way. Very many came down on the evening boat and rushed to wherever they could, but when they found that the accommodation for them in Hongkong was far beyond their needs they returned again. They now seemed to have passed this "highest point" by quite a long way, and the movement between Hongkong and Canton was now in favour of Canton. In the last fortnight they had lost as many as 20,000 or 30,000, and there were good reasons for hoping that marked improvement would continue. With all this there was no evidence at all in the Colony of general overcrowding. The appearance of overcrowding might be given by people at first going to the hotels before they looked around for more permanent accommodation. Another small matter which might give the appearance of overcrowding was that the refugees have no occupation in the Colony, and spend all their time sight-seeing. Sleeping in the streets was a point which had been made a good deal of at one time or another in reference to the question of overcrowding, but it should not be forgotten that it was a regular and popular custom in the Colony, especially at this time of the year. They could go down into the Chinese quarters, east, or west, and see the places full of Chinese sleeping. The weather for the past two months had been exceptionally fine and at the same time exceptionally hot, and there was no evidence that he could find to show that the practice this year of sleeping in the streets had been more common than usual. There was, perhaps, one small proviso he might make in that connection. The night boats from Canton came in at a very late hour, and thus refugees arriving by them had very little time to find accommodation the same night. In the fine weather these refugees had found it quite convenient to sleep in the streets and wait until the morning for a better opportunity of getting accommodation. Mr. Hallifax said that those of the Tung Wah Hospital, had been into the matter with the greatest care ever since the question had been in danger of becoming a serious one. They found it necessary, before they could go any further, to make very close enquiries, and one of the many steps they took was to detail a considerable number of watchmen, force of 100 men, who went out three nights of the week and made it their duty to make special inquiries among people who were about in the streets and elsewhere. These men, during those three nights, picked out only one woman who was astray and the

reason she was astray was simply because she had been unable to find the address of a relative to whom she had been consigned, and she had come down by the night boat. There was not another person who could strictly be called a refugee, and had not proper accommodation which they could have gone to if they chose. The Tung Wah Hospital authorities could offer a lot of accommodation in their districts if necessary. They had been also prepared to spend a large sum of money, \$30,000 or \$40,000, for erecting matsheds and in any other way which might have been mentioned had been made it was decided that it was quite unnecessary for them to take any steps at all in the way of erecting additional accommodation; they found that as yet the Colony could not, in any way, be called overcrowded. It was purely a matter of distribution. The hotels were overcrowded at different times when there was plenty of room in the Colony, and as the hotels were overcrowded so were many cubicles. And a great many people had taken advantage of the stranger in the land and had sold cubicles to them. That did not mean for a moment that there was not sufficient accommodation in Hongkong. If penalties were going to be imposed for this sort of thing he was afraid that the heaviest punishment would fall upon the refugees, not upon the landlords, and just at this moment, and in all the circumstances, the line of action suggested was one with which he could not find full sympathy, and he knew that the Chinese members of the Board were entirely with him. It would, he thought, be sufficient if it were possible to leave the matter largely in the discretion of the President, and, as things were now, he suggested that a day or two should be allowed, in cases where illegal cubicles were discovered, for the occupiers to find other quarters. At the same time, they should ensure that there should be no further offence.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING thought that the refugees would not stop in Hongkong any longer than they could help. Mr. Bowley said that the idea of the representations which had been made by members of the Board on the matter had been in order that they might receive some such statement as had been made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The public would now have an opportunity of knowing the facts of the case, and that the causes for panic and alarm had been removed. Regarding the statement made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that it was difficult to accurately give the population of the Colony, he should have thought that with the present restrictions which were in force regarding travellers such a thing would not be at all difficult, certainly not so difficult as it was in past years. The fact that this could not be done left them in a haze regarding the present population of the Colony. He was of the opinion that an increase of 70,000 on a population of some 400,000 was a sufficient reason to discount largely the value of any statistics referring to public health, and he was afraid he could not agree that the death rate of the Colony was within normal. Unfortunately, in the annual reports there was no tabulated statement of the death rate of the Colony from month to month. He thought that when there was no violent epidemic or plague the other diseases prevalent in the Colony should be gone into more fully. The mortality statistics for the present year, he contended, showed the death rate of the Colony to be "extremely high." He raised that point last month and the Medical Officer of Health replied that the high death rate was accounted for by the fact that the weather had been extremely wet in the month of June. After hearing that he looked forward to some improvement in the health of the Colony during July, which was as dry as June was wet. But the last return did not reveal any improvement. The figures given for the week ending August 6th were very high for a place where there was no epidemic. The figures showed that a large number of the deaths were due to respiratory causes. All such diseases, he gathered, were due to overcrowding, and in overcrowding the diseases resulting attacked the weaker members of the population, especially children. They had no definite proposition before the Board, but he understood that the President suggested, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs supported the suggestion, that the laws and by-laws relating to cubicles should be more or less suspended at the present time. He could not agree to that suggestion. He did not say that every person found in an illegal cubicle should be turned out, but he could not see his way clear to support the suggestion which had been made.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX said that the idea was that more sympathetic methods should be adopted in regard to cubicles at the present moment. Mr. Bowley moved, and Mr. Goldring seconded, a resolution that in the opinion of this Board there are no reasons at present to depart from the ordinary routine in enforcing the laws and by-laws relating to cubicles and similar illegibilities. This was carried.

"LIFE OUT EAST."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A "PEAR-SHAPED FIGURE."

VIEWS OF SHANGHAI'S MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. A. Moore, the acting Medical Officer of Health at Shanghai, makes the following interesting remarks, concerning exercise, food and drink in his report for the month of July.

"It is lamentable to see how errors in diet, particularly in the consumption of meat and alcohol, cut short the best and most useful portion of men's lives, causing premature deterioration in both their mental and physical capacities. Men who have been the pride of the football, hockey, cricket and polo grounds, when they approach the fortifier and ought to be still in the full prime of manly vigor, begin to talk of the effects of Anno Domini and of life out East, and gradually cease to take part in more active forms of exercise; they prefer to amble gently round the golf links, or yield to the sedentary attractions of croquet or lawn bowls, and, generally speaking, show a tendency towards a degenerate habit of ten or fifteen years before the time."

"This change in their mode of life is usually accompanied by a greater devotion to the pleasures of the table, for the ordinary man has not the remotest idea of regulating his diet according to his bodily requirements, to the nutritive values of his food, or to the season and climate, or in accordance with anything at all except his own palate, and his fear of indigestion. The city office man, who usually more food and richer food than the labouring peasant, and washes it down with copious stimulants, the almost inevitable result being that he becomes corpulent, flabby, and devoid of energy both mental and physical, for all which he very unreasonably curses the climate or the sins of his ancestors."

"The Esquimaux in the Arctic regions live on very rich, blubbery meat, and the Arab of the tropical desert on a daily ration of a handful or two of rice and a few dates, but the young European is prepared, with the aid of alcohol, to work doggedly through 6 or 8 course dinners in every season of the year, and in any climate under the sun, and then he is surprised if, later on in life, he develops a pear-shaped figure, with a tendency to all sorts of diseases, and has to learn, when too late, that it is well-nigh impossible to correct the ill effects resulting from years of dietetic ignorance or perversity. The moral of all this is that most people would be much better off in many ways if they simplified their diet, in particular curtailing their meat consumption, and abolishing their alcohol, and that this advice is especially applicable during the hot weather, and to young fellows anxious to retain their physical and mental powers in as perfect a condition, and for as long a period, as possible."

"Dysentery is becoming prevalent but owing to improvements in diagnosis and treatment, this is a less serious factor than hitherto. Its incidence, however, shows the necessity for more careful compliance with the Public Health Notices, which can always be obtained free on application to the Health Officer. Under the stress of war conditions in Europe, large numbers of people are beginning to realize that a non-flesh diet and abstinence from alcohol are not mere fads, but have very much, indeed, to recommend them, from many points of view, and Shanghai residents would do well to lay this lesson to heart, especially during the hot weather."

SUN YAT SEN AS THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISER.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen received the following telegram last week from President Li Yuan-hung, engaging him to be the High Adviser to the President:

"Ignorant and incapable, Yuan-hung has been appointed to such an important and responsible service in this country. But the present situation is just like that of disordered threads of silk which must be lined up and properly defined and it is also like a rotten rope for a number of horses to draw."

"All the governmental affairs of the nation need urgently to have your guidance. You have travelled round the world and you have much experience in your mind."

"At first you began to work simply for the sake of the people and the country and finally you have accomplished the great achievement. However, you retire after you have done the greatest work for the country. There is no-one in past and modern history who can compare with you."

"Whenever I look up at the North Pole Star, I always refer back to the south point of the compass. I, therefore, have now the honor to invite you to special letter to be the High Adviser to the President's Office. If you will favour me with this request, I can have opportunity to ask you anything that I want to consult about and the people of the country will thus be well protected. All the problems of the interior and exterior must have your wise advice."

YAT LIANG, SHANGHAI.

The "Republican Daily News" reports that Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai on Wednesday, August 23, for Canton, with Mr. Hsiao and Mr. Kuo.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BALKAN THEATRE.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

BIG EVENTS EXPECTED.

PARIS, Aug. 22. Italian troops have disembarked at Salonika.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Russian contingents are also arriving at Salonika.

LATER. It is now permissible to state that the first Russian contingent disembarked at Salonika on July 30, and the first Italian contingent on August 21. Further Allied contingents are following.

All the Allies are now represented at the Salonika front where big events are to be expected shortly.

SALONIKA, Aug. 22. The Russians landed in ferries and were received by British, French and Serbian guards of honour. Bands played the quays where General Sarrail, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in this theatre, reviewed the Russian contingent, raising his hat in response to the Russian cheers.

Afterwards they marched to their quarters amidst much handclapping.

It is believed that the presence of the Russian and Bulgarian in the Allied front will produce an incalculable effect on the Bulgarian army from which dozens of men have been deserting daily for months past.

A LESSON TO BE DRAWN.

Both the Italian and the Russian looked hardly. Their presence at Salonika demonstrates, *inter alia*, the Allied command of the sea, for the big transportation of troops from Russia and Italy without mishap is a remarkable tribute to this.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22. A British official statement issued at Salonika states that the situation is unchanged on the Doiran front. A railway bridge has been destroyed on the Struy front.

British and French Cavalry located the enemy on the Struy-Savajir front. Artillery stopped the enemy's skirmishers and working parties were dispersed.

THE PRESENT FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

PARIS, Aug. 22. It is pointed out that the Bulgarians are attacking only on the extreme left while the Allies are attacking on the right, left and centre. Moreover, the present actions are regarded as only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

ITALY EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

ROME, Aug. 22. The "Messaggero" believes that one result of the Italian landing at Salonika will be a declaration of war by Italy against Germany.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE RESISTED BY GREEKS.

ATHENS, Aug. 22. The news that the Bulgarian advance was resisted by the Greek garrison at Fort Iliopetra, the commander of which was killed, and at Serres, where the reserves were called out to protect the town, is exciting the public who sympathise with the resistors.

GREEK PUBLIC EXCITED.

Signs of irritation are increasing against the Gourmarist policy. The election will now inevitably be postponed.

ALL SECURITIES ON THE BOURSE HAVE FALLEN.

REWARDS FOR THE NAVY. BRITISH PRIZE COURT AWARDS.

LONDON, Aug. 22. The Prize Court has awarded a bounty of £12,160 to the officers and men of the "British" warships which sank the *Schternberg*, the *Oseanau* and the *Nurnberg* in the Falklands battle.

The Court also awarded £1,885 to the Australian cruiser *Sydney* for sinking the German cruiser *Emden*; £1,605 to the *Albatross* and *Andra* for destroying the *U-boat* *Greif*; and £1,410 to the *U-boat* *E19* for sinking the light cruiser *Ulm* in the Baltic.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

BELIEVED TO BE SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 22. It is officially announced that it is believed submarine *E-24* sank a German battleship of the *Nassau* class in the North Sea on the 19th inst.

The submarine torpedoed and damaged her, and then again torpedoed her while she was being escorted to harbour by five destroyers.

The battleships of the *Nassau* class are the "Nassau," "Westfalen," "Rheinland" and "Posen." These vessels were the first dreadnoughts to be built by Germany. A reference book states that "by their size they have an extremely powerful armament, but too much was obviously attempted on the displacement and they are admittedly failures." These ships, displace 18,500 tons and their designed speed is 19 knots.

The armament comprises twelve 11-in. twelve 5.9-in., sixteen 21-pounders and six submerged torpedo tubes. The complement of these ships is 900 officers and men. They were completed in 1906-10.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 22. General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Despite very heavy losses from our bombardment, the enemy's position at Guillemont is still maintaining an obstinate resistance.

We again made considerable progress in the vicinity of Pozieres, having advanced on a front of half-a-mile. We are established at the road junction just outside Moquet Farm and we have pushed forward along the right of the Pozieres-Miraumont road.

We have extended our gains in the Leipzig salient and advanced our position within a thousand yards of Thiepval.

LONDON, Aug. 23. General Haig's latest communication states:

Between Martinpuich and Bazentin a further hundred yards of enemy trench have been gained and a successful enterprise has been carried out south of Guillemont.

In yesterday's operations in the Thiepval and Moquet Farm neighbourhoods 164 prisoners were taken. There has been considerable hostile artillery activity on the front opposite Aincourt and south of the Ypres-Commines Canal.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 22. To-day's communication states:

We have advanced in the outskirts of Clercy and have occupied portions of trenches south-west of Estrées and east of Soyecourt.

There has been artillery activity over a large portion of the front north of the Somme.

We took two more field-guns in the wood captured by us south of Guillemont on the 20th inst., making eight altogether here.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Aug. 22. A communication states that a French air squadron bombed the railway stations of Fergnier, Noyon and Apilly and the waterworks at Pont l'Évêque, causing violent fires.

THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that Viscount Grey had directed that no naturalised foreigner or son thereof should be appointed to the Foreign Diplomatic or Consular services until approved by Viscount Grey or Lord Robert Cecil.

THE YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY.

CASUALTIES NOT SO HEAVY AS ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Dr. Addison stated in the House of Commons that twenty bodies had been recovered from the debris resulting from the explosion in a Yorkshire munition factory. There had been considerable destruction but the casualties were not so heavy as had been anticipated.

VERDUN.

THE ENORMOUS PART IT HAS PLAYED.

PARIS, Aug. 22. The fact that the tricolour still flies over Verdun after half a year of terrific onslaught shows the spirit of self-sacrifice and the resolution of the French soldier to be more powerful than high explosives. The enormous part Verdun has played in the war as a whole is not yet realised.

PARIS, Aug. 23. A communication states: There have been artillery duels on both banks of the Somme and in the region of Fleury.

A French surprise attack north of Maurepas captured prisoners.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVEALS THE GENERAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22. In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the situation, contrasted the satisfactory position of the Allies everywhere, compared with what it was six months ago. The initiative had been wrested from the enemy along the whole front, almost for the first time. The only possible unimportant exception was Mesopotamia where the armies were quiescent for climatic reasons.

Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion said: I think in the dim distance the Allies can see the end. It would be a mistake to undertake the task which will require all the resources of the Dominions of the Empire, but I am confident of victory if the Allies continue to work loyally together.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CONFLAGRATION IN ENEMY TRENCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 21. General Sir Douglas Haig in a communication states:

The enemy attempted a minor attack near the Moquet farm, which was immediately repulsed.

A fierce conflagration was caused in the enemy trenches south of Thiepval. Successful mining south of Loos has improved our local positions.

Successful aeroplane bombing of enemy billets continues.

Enemy aeroplanes are somewhat more enterprising than usual, and some machines have ventured over our lines.

FRENCH BOMBARD GERMAN POSITIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 22. A communication states: The French batteries bombarded numerous German organisations north and south of the Somme.

There was no infantry action during the day.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

French aeroplanes have been most active. They brought down two German machines.

BRITISH COPING WITH THE "MACHINE-GUN NUISANCE."

LONDON, Aug. 22. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports: The ground gained between Pozieres and Thiepval is described as the very best, and contains the finest dugouts yet encountered. Two strong points teeming with machine-guns proved troublesome, but were dealt with with complete success.

In the first of these, instead of the handful of machine-guns expected, six officers and 170 men were rounded up. The British troops have been enormously backed up by the feeling that they can now deal with the machine-gun nuisance so simply and effectively. They do not trouble about the German infantry nowadays, but the machine-guns are a tough lot, all of whom have sworn not to surrender.

GERMAN STRENGTH IN SOMME REGION.

LONDON, Aug. 22. The latest estimates show that the German Army on the Somme front comprises 270 battalions.

[Calculating the strength of a battalion at 1,000 men, this would give a total strength of 270,000. In the early stages of the war some of the German battalions numbered 1,200 and even 1,600, but it is extremely doubtful if that is the case to-day.—Ed.]

NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

WHAT THE NAVAL EXPERTS THINK.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Naval experts, commenting upon the North Sea affair, are of the opinion that the retreat of the German fleet after its abortive raid affords an irrefutable demonstration that the Germans recognise how severely the command of the sea rests with Admiral Jellicoe. The German tactics were futile in their effort to impress outsiders.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in cases of diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. Remedy should always be at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMANS SEEKING TIME.

HUNGARIANS RESTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 22. The German General Staff are making desperate efforts to wind off a decisive engagement before the winter in order to obtain a breathing space to prepare for a further campaign in the spring.

Meanwhile Hungary is becoming increasingly restive, and there have been stormy scenes in Parliament, the Deputies demanding news of the new Russian advance, and denouncing the Germans.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that the Mesopotamia Commission has decided, in view of the extremely confidential nature of the documents upon which the earlier oral evidence will be based, that the meetings will be held in private.

Sir Edward Barrow has given evidence before the Commission.

The Commission meets again to-morrow.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

JONES BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The following telegram dispatched from Washington on the 11th inst. appears in the Manila *Advertiser*:

The Jones Bill, providing for a greater measure of self-government for the people of the Philippine Islands, was passed by the Senate yesterday. The vote on the measure was 37 for to and was against strict party lines.

The Bill was adopted in the same form in which it came from the Conference Committee. It will be voted on by the House of Representatives tomorrow and it is not believed that there will be any opposition. President Wilson will in all probability sign the measure at once, making its enactment immediate.

MR. HUGHES AND NATIONAL HOUOUR.

Another cable from Portland, Oregon, states: "The news of the passage of the Jones Bill by the U.S. Senate called forth a sharp reprimand of the Administration's Philippine policy by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate in the speech he delivered here last night. Mr. Hughes was informed of the action by the Senate before he commenced his address."

The passage of the present Philippine Bill, he declared, was the first step to be taken by President Wilson in his plan to abandon the islands. He then made a bitter attack on the President, saying that in trying the passage of independence legislation for the Philippines he was ignoring entirely the question of the national honour of the United States.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Our Manila contemporary summarises the changes which the Bill will effect as follows: Governor General, Vice Governor, Supreme Court Justices, Auditor and Deputy Auditor to be appointed by the President.

The senatorial elections to be held the first Tuesday in October. No additional election for members of the house.

Polygamy and plural marriages are forbidden.

Right of legislature to legislate on matters relative to immigration without final approval of President, taken away.

Power of Governor General to veto legislation increased, allowing him to veto any measure as late as thirty days after adjournment of legislature.

Resident Commissioners to hold office three years.

Governor General: P36,000. Vice Governor: 25,000. Chief Justice, Supreme Court: 25,000; Justices, 15,000. Auditor: 15,000; Deputy Auditor, 10,000.

PROSPEROUS MALAYA.

In spite of the fall in rubber prices says the *Malay Mail*, there is a distinct feeling of general prosperity over Malaya. Motor cars are steadily arriving from America and most of them are sold before they can be exhibited. People who deal in furniture have very little stock and plenty of orders. If you order a suit of clothes in Singapore you may have to wait for a week for it. New buildings of all sorts are being erected and in Kuala Lumpur at all events it is now almost impossible to get house or shop accommodation of any sort.

THE TIENSIN-FUKOW RAILWAY.

According to the "Peking Gazette," at a recent Cabinet meeting it was decided to abolish the series of petty taxes on goods in transit on the Tientsin-Fukow railway. The committee also states that Mr. Ota, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, has been in communication with the Manchoukuo as well as the Minister of Communications respecting the connection of the Kiaschow-Tsikan railway with the Tientsin-Fukow line for through traffic. Negotiations are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It is the best remedy for cholera, cholera, and diarrhoea. Remedy should always be at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[FROM THE MANILA "CARLENS."] THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. HUGHES AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18. Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate, made his first campaign speech on the Pacific coast yesterday when he addressed several thousand persons in this city. The theme on which Mr. Hughes spoke was "True Patriotism" and he condemned the "too proud to fight" attitude adopted by the Democratic Administration.

While declaring that he was a peace advocate and against plunging the nation into hostilities, he declared that the United States should not shrink from war in order to enforce its demands.

Mr. Hughes then criticised the foreign policy of the administration asserting that the prestige of the United States had been seriously impaired abroad by the failure of the government to give foreign powers to understand that the rights of the United States as a neutral nation must be regarded.

Mr. Hughes also spoke along the same lines that he has in his other speeches on the present trip. He said that while he did not put life and property on the same footing, he declared that the administration's limit of protection of American property and American commerce disposed it to be content with leisurely discussion of the points at issue.

It was at this point that Mr. Hughes said that the United States should not shrink from war in order to enforce its rights as an independent and neutral nation.

THE INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC.

SERUM WANTED.

New York, August 19. The health authorities of this city have issued a call for volunteers from among those convalescing from infantile paralysis who are willing to sacrifice some of their blood for the purpose of making a serum for the treatment of the disease. The epidemic has been somewhat checked by the use of this serum and it is believed that it can be used with success in the majority of the cases.

EPIDEMIC IN NEW YORK CITY IS STILL UNCHECKED.

New York, August 17. Scores continue to die from infantile paralysis despite all efforts made by the health authorities of the city to check the epidemic. According to the report for the past 24 hours, there have been 29 deaths of children from the disease.

STATES OFFICIALS CALLED INTO CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 18. A conference of the health officials of 38 States has been called to discuss methods for the stamping out of the fastidious paralysis epidemic in New York city and to prevent a spread of the disease to other states.

An appeal is to be made to Congress for an appropriation for the purpose of combating the disease.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CO.'S RECORD DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. The directors of the Cuba Cane Sugar Company yesterday announced a dividend of 55 per cent to be paid on each share of common stock.

"DEUTSCHLAND" SIGHTED OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

New York, August 18. The steamer *Sachsen* which arrived in port yesterday reported sighting the German submarine freighter *Deutschland* on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADER DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, August 18. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, was denounced as a parasite upon the working-men of the United States in a speech made by Senator Lawrence V. Sherman of Illinois in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Sherman's attack came in the course of a speech which was an answer to the one made by Gompers several days ago when he denounced Charles Evans Hughes for his decision in the Danbury Hatters' case. At the same time that Gompers attacked Mr. Hughes, he denounced what he said had been the failure of Republican administrations in the past to enact adequate national labour laws. It was this phase of Gompers' speech that Senator Sherman took exception to.

PROTEST AGAINST ACTIVITIES OF TRADE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, August 16. Protesting against alleged interference with their business, western meat packers have asked Congress to investigate the activities of the federal trade commission.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines has confirmed the conviction of a Spaniard, Manuel de Manila, named Juan Pons, on a charge of illegally importing opium, and affirmed the sentence of two years imprisonment and a fine of P1,000. The charge related to the smuggling of opium worth P32,400. Pons' appeal on purely technical grounds, a man named Gano Beliso who had been convicted with Pons, withdrew his appeal.

One hundred and twenty-four tins of prepared opium were found on board the British steamer *Camfield*, at a search of that vessel, made by the customs men at Manila. Sixty tins of the drug were discovered in the second officer's room, and the remainder were located in the possession of one of the crew, Boyce, the chief cook and steward. Both *Camfield* and Pons were placed under arrest. The *Camfield* had arrived from Saigon with a cargo of rice.

An Unhygienic Mouth

is a standing menace to health.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

Promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dentalium thus establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, sore, gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)

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HONGKONG.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TSINGTAU.

BRITISH CONSUL'S VIEWS.

The British Vice-Consul at Tsingtau (Mr. R. H. Eckford), writing on the future prospects of Tsingtau, states that nearly a year has elapsed (at the time of writing) since trade was resumed at that port, and it is only natural that conjectures should be made as to the ultimate fortune of the place.

Before the war, the entire production of straw braid had been diverted to Tsingtau from Chefoo, Tientsin, and Shanghai. (Shantung groundnuts, about 60,000 tons annually) and the entire output of Shantung bales were also sent through Tsingtau. The exceptional transport and shipping facilities, the railway running from the factories to the port (Tientsin, a big trading centre and capital of the Province) to the eastern seaboard (Tsingtau) onto the wharves, where there are branch lines right along the fine godowns, to any point in fact, where steamers were required to discharge or load—proved a great inducement to the Chinese to utilise the port as a primary market for their goods, whence in the event of it failing to consume supplies, transshipment to Shanghai and other large ports was convenient.

Tsingtau was also an advantageous shipping centre for the large output of raw silk and pousses which are produced within easy reach of the railway. Consequently a number of Chinese bought property in the place, and had permanent settlements there, but after the bombardment of Tsingtau and the subsequent Japanese administration of the port, the premises of most of the influential merchants were definitely closed down, and they retired to Chefoo, Tientsin, and Shanghai, to which ports most of the produce that was directed to Tsingtau was thereby again diverted. (Owing to the presence of a few British firms, however, the Chinese have after considerable persuasion sent a small quantity of produce to Tsingtau just recently, and have expressed willingness to re-open business generally there. This, however, they certainly will not do until more competition is created, and it is gradually to be hoped that more British firms will take the opportunity of entering the place in Tsingtau before the German firms are open, or some undoubtedly will on the termination of the war.)

In addition to the articles already mentioned, quite an important trade can be done in Tsingtau in hides, cotton and oil (bean and groundnut), as well as moderate quantities of hemp, jute, tallow, etc. In considering the business future of Tsingtau, the chief question of interest is as to the form of administration under which the port is likely to be placed after the war, and of the ability of such administration to run the port on a paying basis.

For China, and trade in general, there is not the slightest doubt that an international settlement, would be the one and only method of bringing Tsingtau to the status of a first class port in China. It has a harbour second to none in the East, and its wharves and waterworks, electricity works, and slaughterhouse plant are assets so up to date that they compare favourably with any other installations of their kind in China; Tsingtau is a port such as the Chinese want, and this in itself is a sufficient guarantee for a successful future.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS.

The latest Manila papers report the holding of a conference of officials to discuss the problem involved in the fact that the number of cases of cholera in the city have increased of late while the number of carriers has decreased that it is difficult to find any.

The officials present were Dr. John D. Long, director of health, Dr. Vicente de Jesus, assistant director, Dr. Paul Clemente, chief of the division of provincial sanitation, and Dr. Vicente del Rosario, all representing the Philippine health service, and Dr. Alvin J. Cox, director of the bureau of science, Dr. A. Johnston, and Dr. Otto Schulz, representing the Bureau of science.

The discussion centred to a great extent around the recent discovery of Dr. Schulz that "cholera carriers" are intermittently being carried for a while and then becoming positive for the disease, become negative again later on. In this connection Dr. Long has prepared a circular to all health officials as to what they should do in the way of making tests among carriers and recovered cases. This circular was referred to the conference and discussed, and approved by them.

The conference was unanimous in the opinion that there was no danger of an invasion of the disease in the city, the measures already taken being sufficient to prevent any such invasion, and that the discovery gives a great facility that over before to contend with the disease.

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NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 13
NOVARA	Oct. 20	* MOREA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
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NOVARA	about	about	about	about
NORE	about	about	about	about
NYANZA	about	about	about	about

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S.S. RYOJUN MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	14th Sept.			
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THE NAVAL VICTORY.

DECIDED BY HEAVY ORDNANCE.

The "Times" naval correspondent alluded to the effective marksmanship of the British gunners and the deadly use they made of the large-calibre weapons carried in the bigger ships.
When the action began at 3.45 p.m. the range was 15,000 yards (10 miles), or about the same as that at which the engagement off the Dogger Bank began. The six battle-cruisers in the squadron under Sir David Beatty included four Lions, each with eight 12-in. guns, and two indefatigables, each with eight 12-in. guns.
As every gun in these ships could fire on either broadside, a weight of metal of 40,000 lbs. could be discharged from the 12-in. guns and 13,000 lbs. from the 15-in. guns, or a total of nearly 25 tons of projectiles at every round. It is not clear, however, if the conditions were ever such that the British could bring all their guns to bear on the enemy.
GOOD WORK AT SHORT RANGES.
The range was subsequently reduced to 14,000 yards (8 miles), at which distance, although the outline of the enemy was very indistinct, the practice was good, and one of their battle-cruisers was seen to be on fire.
The greatest range mentioned throughout the despatches, however, is that at which the Fifth battle Squadron, composed of the Queen Elizabeth class, opened fire at 4 p.m. This was 10,000 yards (6 miles), range of course, much greater than that at which any other sea battle in the world's history had been fought. It is nearly three times the distance at which Admiral Togo opened fire at Tsushima in 1905.
Each ship of the Queen Elizabeth class carries eight 15-in. guns, and the total weight of metal on the broadside would thus be 80,000 lbs., or more than 27 tons, which would thus be 80,000 lbs., or more than 27 tons, which could be discharged at the rate of twice a minute. Unfortunately, the low visibility and the indistinct nature of the target may have interfered somewhat with the effect at this very long range.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

On the northerly course, after the German battle-ships had joined, the range was 10,000 yards, and the weather conditions became more favourable to us. At 8 p.m., when the vice-admiral turned the van, the range came down to 12,000 yards, and the conditions in regard to light became more favourable.
The German battle-ships were only 1,000 yards from the enemy's line, and shortly after this the visibility became very indifferent, not more than four miles, and the enemy's ships were temporarily lost sight of.
Although the midist rendered range-taking difficult, the rapidity with which the German ships were closing was a factor in the success of the British. When a vessel of the Koenig class was struck at the second salvo, and hitting only ceased when the target ship turned away—calls forth deserved praise.
There was nothing to indicate that the rapidity of fire from the smaller calibres of guns can compensate for weight of metal. It was the heavy ordnance throughout which got in the effective work, and the superior gunpower, and higher technique on the British side proved their value.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S IDEA OF PEACE TERMS.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine" publishes a semi-official answer from the Chancellor to his critics who reproach him with not explaining to Germany what the Germans are fighting for.
He states that before peace can be concluded he has three objects.
Firstly, he desires the closing of the doors of attack which are now opened on Germany's heart from the strategic positions of Belgium, France, and the Russian frontier.
Secondly, he aims at the pushing back of Russia behind the river, the creation of Poland as a buffer state, and the consequent shortening of the Russo-German frontier.
Thirdly, he requires that assurance be given to Germany that her trade in the world can develop unhindered.
He finally criticises those who speak of Germany's unlimited conquests.

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Australia: Port, &c.	St. Albans	Gibbs, Livingstone & Co.	Aug. 26, at 11 a.m.
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Batavia, Samarang, &c.	Hokuto Maru	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	Aug. 26, at 11 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang, &c.	Hokuto Maru	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	Aug. 26, at 11 a.m.

NEW KITCHENER STORIES.

PROPHESYING THE NEED FOR THE "LAST MILLION."

Under the title of Lord K. Viscount Kitchener's character to the July number of the National Review, from which we take the following extracts:
In 1911, many secret documents were composed, and many military publicists took pains to prove beyond all reasonable doubt, that in a war between France and Germany the decisive battles would be fought within the first fortnight of the outbreak of hostilities, and that the presence of our six divisions in the field at the crucial point, and at the earliest possible moment, was the essential element of success.
In the autumn of that year Lord Kitchener scouted this notion as preposterous, and wrote to me, what he repeated with emphasis in 1914, that the war would be ended and victory achieved by the "last million" of men that Great Britain could throw into the scale. This was his solvent for the desperate problem with which Europe was faced. Until he saw his objective within reach, and the armies of which he dreamed materialising all over the Empire, his days were harassed and his nights sleepless.

THE GALLI POLI CAMPAIGN.

He felt deeply the want of loyalty, and above all, the lack of friendly regard on the part of those with whom he laboured and associated.
I can see him standing with bowed head with his back to the sun in his bedroom at the British Embassy in Paris. In three hours he was to leave for Egypt and Gallipoli. His return to England, he had said a few moments before, was very problematic. The task of having to evacuate Gallipoli, which he had disliking with all the intensity of a nature accustomed to vanquish obstacles and to achieve success.
He could, he said, perceive no ray of light. He spoke of those who had seen him leave England without regret, and very sincerely he added words that he quoted could only give rise to feelings of remorse in those of whom he spoke gently and regretfully. When he raised his head his eyes were full of tears.

DISQUIETUDE IN GERMANY.

London, July 31.
Ostensibly in order to ensure that only truthful news of the war shall reach Germany, no English newspaper are now allowed to enter that country.
The German Press persistently represents the Somme offensive as a failure. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," for instance, asserts that the object of the French is to seize the light railway running from Peronne to Comble, and that of the Allies in the northern sector to reach the railway and push forward in the direction of Bailleul-Clery-Loiret. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," they will not succeed in doing.
Since these words were written the new advance has taken the French to the outskirts of Maurepas, Wood; north of Hem-Monacq Farm, all beyond the railway in question which runs from the Farm due east to Clercy, now only a mile from the French front. Half is almost due north of Bailleul, on the north side of the Somme, and Le Forest is two miles north of Clercy, just over a mile east of the French front at Maurepas. The German paper also states that not until the German lines on either side of Peronne have been thrown back to the Nesle-Peronne-Bapaume road, will the Anglo-French offensive have gained sufficient room for a strategical break through. Two roads run from Peronne to Nesle, one almost touching the French line at Bailleul, the other going south-east across the Somme and then turning north. The road from Peronne to Bapaume passes just over three miles east of the French front at Maurepas, and four miles east of the British at Watclot Farm.
The Anglo-French "failure" has, on this German showing, carried the Allies about half way to the strategical break through.

AGENTS.

AGENTS	AGENTS	AGENTS	AGENTS
LONDON—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.		

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NO.	NAME	BUYER	SALE
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3	Anglo-Malay	10 1/2	10 1/2
4	Ayer Kuning	27 1/2	27 1/2
5	Batang Malaya	27 1/2	27 1/2
6	Batu Caves	27 1/2	27 1/2
7	Batu Tiga	27 1/2	27 1/2
8	Batu	27 1/2	27 1/2
9	Batu Kajang	27 1/2	27 1/2
10	Batu Mertajam	27 1/2	27 1/2
11	Batu Negeri	27 1/2	27 1/2
12	Batu Selangor	27 1/2	27 1/2
13	Batu Sembawang	27 1/2	27 1/2
14	Cheras	27 1/2	27 1/2
15	Chempaka	27 1/2	27 1/2
16	Chempaka	27 1/2	27 1/2
17	Chempaka	27 1/2	27 1/2
18	Chempaka	27 1/2	27 1/2
19	Chempaka	27 1/2	27 1/2
20	Chempaka	27 1/2	27 1/2

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" 54 " 7 1/2 " " "

" 60 " 8 " " "

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" 312 " 29 " " "

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" 330 " 30 1/2 " " "

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Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's
Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET.

ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over
Kowloon Dispensary, partly
furnished—Apply Kowloon Dispensary
or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, June 16, 1916.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's
Building.

For particulars etc. apply

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LTD.

Hongkong, May, 3, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Liquidators

Reuter Beckelmann & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES, at 1 Connaught Road.

HOUSES, in Kington Gardens,
Conduit Road.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Ham-
phrey's Buildings, Kowloon.FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
Water and Water Carriage Systems. A few
flats specially designed to accommodate
three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan
Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 23, 1916.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/15

On demand ... 2/15 1/8

30 days sight ... 2/15 1/4

4 months sight ... 2/15 1/2

Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/15 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/15 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 300

Credits, 4 months sight ... 310 1/2

On New York—

On demand ... 50 1/2

Credits, 60 days sight ... 50 1/2

On Bombay—

On demand ... 115 1/2

On Calcutta—

On demand ... 115 1/2

On Singapore—

On demand ... 50 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 72

30 days sight (private paper) ... 72

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 30 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 53.80

Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate) ... 50.30 n

Silver (per oz.) ... 31.9/16

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 18 1/2 n.p.

Chinese Copper Cash ... par

Chinese Copper Cents ... par

Rate of Native Interest ... 8 1/2 p.a.

Chinese Sake Cols ... 14 1/2 dis.

Hongkong Sake Cols ... 1 1/2 dis.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 22.

Shinto Maru, Japanese str., 2,005, M.

Uto, Singapore August 18, General.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Shao Hing Chinese steamer, 767, G.

Ramsland, Chetoo Aug. 17, General.

CHINESE.

St. Albans, British steamer, 2,535, E. T.

Fletcher, Kobe Aug. 18, General—Guz.

Larsson & Co.

Hokuto Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,420

N. Suzuki, Moji August 16, Coal—

Dowling & Co., Ltd.

Haitan, British steamer, 1,183, J. S.

Thomson, Foochow August 15, Amoy 20,

and Swatow 21, General—DOUGLAS

STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

August 23.

Tong Lee Chinese str., 882, M. Honchi.

Bangkok Aug. 15, Rice and Timber—

Crane.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., 4,011, S.

Tomimura, Japan and Shanghai Aug. 20,

General—N. Y. K.

Hianan, British steamer, 1,555, A. C.

Keeney, Sandakan Aug. 13, Timber—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Glenara, British steamer, 3,064, J. E.

Griffith, London and Singapore Aug. 17,

General—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

City of Darwin, British str., 3,460, E.

C. Hoppins, Shanghai Aug. 23, Ballast.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,370,

T. Konishi, Keelung Aug. 20, General—

O. S. K.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.

Sanghaia, for Kowloon and Haiphong.

Huaio, for Port Bayard and Haiphong.

Tjilong, for Manila and Sourabaya.

Drafer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Luchon, for Shanghai.

Shinkoku Maru, for Singapore and Bon-

bay.

John D. Archbold, for San Francisco.

Glenora, for Amoy and Rangoon.

CLEARED.

Hitachi Maru, for Singapore and London.

Rangoon Maru, for Singapore and Bon-

bay.

Tjilong, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

August 23.

Per Hitachi Maru, from Japan, &c.,

for Hongkong, Mr. H. One, Mr. J. S.

Rodrigues, Mr. V. Curran, Mr. L. Day,

Mrs. A. Burgess, and child, Mr. J. J.

O'Brien, Mr. L. B. Rayner, Mrs. S.

Taylor, Mrs. D. Hall, Messrs. Hayashi,

Rinin, H. Tatata, S. Kojima, A. de Sousa

and C. O. Wale.

Per Amakusa Maru, from Keelung, Mr.

T. K. Brownings.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Hianan from

Sandakan reports: Moderate to fresh

W.S.W. winds and squally.

The British steamer Glenara from

Singapore reports: Fine and clear

weather, smooth sea, fresh to moderate

S.W. monsoon.

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

Mail.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nore left

Shanghai for this port on the 21st

instant, at 6 a.m. with the homeward

mail, and is due here on the 24th

instant, at 6 a.m.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail steamers

Mongolia and Nallor, with the

Hongkong Mail of the 13th July,

arrived at Marseilles on Saturday

and Sunday the 19th and 20th inst.,

respectively.

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.'s

s.s. China left San Francisco on

August 1st, and may be expected

to arrive in Hongkong on August

25th.

The Toyoko Kien Kaish's s.s. Persia Maru

left San Francisco for this port on

the 13th August, with the U. S.

Mail, and is due here on the 10th

Sept.

The Toyoko Kien Kaish's s.s. Tippet Maru

arrived at Yokohama on 11th August

and left there for San Francisco,

where she is due on 1st Sept.

Other Vessels.

The steamship Glenara is expected here

from London on or about 23rd inst.

The s.s. Shiwa from Calcutta, left Sin-

gapore on the 20th inst., and may

be expected here on or about the

28th inst.

Latest Advice.

The American & Oriental Line s.s.

Smyrna left Mororan for this port

on 22nd instant with cargo from

New York, and is due here on 1st

Sept., at about 7 a.m.

The P. & O. Outward Mail steamer

Arabia, with the London Mail of the

10th instant, arrived at Port

Said on Monday the 21st inst.

Temperature.

Hongkong, August 23, 1916.

BAROMETER 9 a.m. ... 29.86

Do. 4 p.m. ... 29.81

Do. 1 p.m. ... 29.77

THERMOMETER 9 a.m. ... 80

Do. 4 p.m. ... 83

Do. 1 p.m. ... 83

Do. (W.) 9 a.m. ... 76

Do. (W.) 4 p.m. ... 78

Do. (W.) 1 p.m. ... 78

Do. (W.) 9 a.m. ... 75

Do. (W.) 4 p.m. ... 75

Do. (W.) 1 p.m. ... 75

Do. (W.) 9 a.m. ... 75

Do. (W.) 4 p.m. ...